

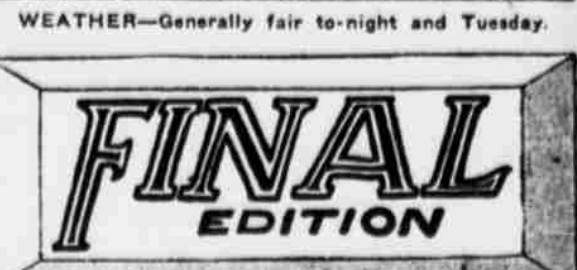
# WILSON DRAWS 322 FIRST DRAFT NUMBER

"If It Happens In New York  
It's In The Evening World"

The



World.



"Circulation Books Open to All."

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18 PAGES

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## BELGIANS GAIN EIGHT MILES; BULGARIAN HOSTILITIES END

### COAL MINES ARE GOLD MINES; 3 GROUPS CONTROL OUTPUT; MILLIONS FROM "SHORTAGE"

**Plenty of Cars Now, Is Admitted, and Lack of Labor Is Due Only to Smallness of Wages Paid to Miners—Companies Paying 20 to 30 Per Cent. Dividends, and Culp Banks Are Better Than Gold Mines.**

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

That gold mines are inferior in value as compared to the anthracite coal mines upon which New York is relying for fuel is plainly evident from The Evening World's investigation of the anthracite coal fields.

Further, the curtailment of coal usage is unnecessary, in view of the vast holdings of coal and the enormous culm banks lying out on the surface that could readily be loaded for the market at a cost of from 10 to 40 cents.

There are mountains of this culm coal, which could in time of stress like this, with a few washeries, produce thousands of tons of good marketable coal for New York apartment houses and factories, and thus alleviate shortage on other sizes. In fact, hundreds of tons are daily shipped with freshly mined coal.

Yet the disclosure of these enormous culm banks is but one phase of The Evening World's investigations.

As already stated the millions of tons of coal in this country are owned and controlled practically by three corporations, who have done very little in the way of opening up new operations to avoid shortage of coal who are now reaping a harvest of high prices due to this shortage, and the consumers are dependent upon these few coal barons for the small production and consequent high price.

So valuable have these anthracite fields become that in the words of the Attorney General in the Supreme Court of the United States, in speaking of anthracite said: "In value of output it is outranked only by pig iron and bituminous coal among all the mineral products of the United States. Gold and silver, copper, lead, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, clay products, stone—all these are subordinate to it."

The three companies that have the largest holdings are the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which controls 2,000,000,000 tons; the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company which has 500,000,000 tons, and the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company holdings are approximated at over 400,000,000 tons.

The Reading Company controls nearly 45 per cent. of all the anthracite in the United States, which perhaps constitutes the largest holdings in the world.

When I went to see the President of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, W. J. Richards, in Pottsville, I entered a beautiful white stone structure, with many offices on its various floors.

I found the elevator with a sign marked "Not running," and had to walk up four flights of stairs to see a secretary, preliminary to seeing the President.

**TOO OLD-FASHIONED FOR ELEVATOR GIRLS.**  
When I asked why the elevator was not running I was told it was to save fuel, and besides the man who operated the elevator had gone to war and had not been replaced.

This is one instance of the so-called patriotism which one finds occasionally in these war times.

The paradox of the situation is amusing, to say the least. Here is one of the richest coal fields in the world saving fuel on the elevator, with millions of tons on the mountains seen through the windows.

I saw many girls going up and down the stairs in this building to their office work, and when I met the President I suggested that one of the girls might be very willing to run the elevator for the benefit of all concerned and save their strength, and asked why he did not get one of them to do it.

He answered: "I am very old-fashioned. I don't believe in girls running elevators."

### MILLIONS POUR IN FOR LIBERTY LOAN; BRITISH DAY HERE

Official Total of Subscriptions Is \$92,462,000, With Greater Sum Pledged.

The total of Fourth Liberty Loan bond subscriptions received officially at the committee headquarters, No. 120 Broadway, up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, was \$92,462,000.

This is the sum of the Saturday total, \$59,522,000, and the receipts of over Sunday and today, amounting to \$32,940,000. It means that the total for the first three days, including an inactive Sunday, is less than the average daily total must be in order to make up in the eighteen business days of the campaign the district's quota of \$1,800,000,000. The daily need is \$100,000,000.

But it is certain that the actual subscriptions are much greater than the total as prepared at headquarters, because at headquarters no reckoning is made on promised subscriptions. The fact is that subscriptions amounting to scores of millions have been voted by the directors of corporations and not yet formally subscribed to the main Liberty Loan Committee. And banks and the army of salesmen and saleswomen throughout the district are loaded with subscriptions not yet reported.

Among the large subscriptions received today were the following: Mrs. Russell Sage, \$500,000; Metropolitan Trust Company, \$1,000,000; Cohn Exchange Bank (for itself), \$1,500,000; Lincoln Savings Bank, Brooklyn, \$500,000.

Distillers' Securities Corporation and subsidiaries, \$2,000,000.

Among the big subscriptions promised but not yet received at headquarters are the following: Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$15,000,000; Central Savings Bank, \$200,000; Crocker Brothers, \$100,000; Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, \$500,000; Zimmerman & Forshay, \$100,000; Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, \$100,000.

Equitable Life Assurance Society, \$20,000,000; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, \$1,000,000; Union Tank

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

### 322 FIRST DRAFT NUMBER DRAWN BY THE PRESIDENT

Others in First Five Capsules Are 7,277, 6,708, 1,027 and 16,169.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Standing blindfolded, in the presence of a great crowd which thronged the huge marble "caucus room" of the Senate office building, President Wilson today drew the first capsule, No. 322, and thereby selected hundreds of men who will go to the front from those registered Sept. 12.

Following the drawing of the first number by the President Vice President Marshall drew No. 7,277. He was followed by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, President pro-temp of the Senate, who pulled the third capsule from the bowl, containing No. 6,708. Speaker Clark followed Saulsbury and drew No. 1,027.

Next in turn was Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who drew No. 16,169. Acting Secretary of War Crowder followed with number 8,366.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, drew number 5,566, and Senator Warren, 1,367.

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, followed with No. 7,125, and Admiral Benson drew No. 2,781.

Others participating in the drawing were Representative Dent of Alabama, Chairman of the House Military Committee; Representative Kahn of California, Lieut. Gen. Young, retired, and Provost Marshal Crowder.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, the President was escorted when he entered the room. He took a seat with the crowd, received his instructions from Gen. Crowder and then talked with Vice President Marshall before he was called to his task.

As the tally sheets were filed they were rushed over to the Government Printing Office for the official master list, which, when completed, will be sent by Gen. Crowder to all district boards throughout the country, which, in turn, will make them public through the newspapers. In that way the country will be informed of the order of all the numbers within a few days. The drawing cannot be finished before noon to-morrow.

The drawing in rotation was as follows:

1-322	35-11,101	68-348
2-7,277	36-2,132	69-7,277
3-6,708	37-10,762	70-4
4-1,027	38-3,235	71-12,842
5-16,169	39-739	72-4,482
6-8,366	40-16,487	73-9,022
7-5,566	41-6,805	74-1,961
8-1,367	42-4,948	75-4,886
9-7,123	43-8,772	76-16,009
10-2,781	44-7,034	77-12,930
11-8,283	45-235	78-134
12-6,147	46-8,691	79-14,319
13-10,086	47-11,060	80-12,210
14-438	48-8,858	81-8,317
15-904	49-219	82-395
16-12,368	50-16,518	83-240
17-1,523	51-4,287	84-12,284
18-7,512	52-12,839	85-11,255
19-6,960	53-625	86-457
20-3,748	54-72	87-12,618
21-6,540	55-11,338	88-3,531
22-3,808	56-832	89-14,361
23-1,240	57-10,491	90-13,754
24-16,846	58-14,023	91-11,464
25-1,907	59-14,043	92-13,841
26-12,521	60-964	93-8,055
27-5,593	61-8,637	94-6,777
28-2,941	62-2,867	95-7,952
29-3,073	63-7,834	96-11,791
30-13,728	64-7,723	97-15,760
31-20	65-10,656	98-13,356
32-6,857	66-4,327	99-12,184
33-1,255	67-3,505	100-11,232
34-14,122		

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### AMERICANS IN NEW VICTORY WITH BRITISH AT ST. QUENTIN

### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER MADE BY THE BULGARIANS; TURKS MAY OFFER PEACE

**Bonar Law Announces That Allies Obtain Complete Control of Railways—Hostilities Against Turks, Germans and Austrians in Macedonia to Proceed.**

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Speaking at the Guild Hall today, Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said a Bulgarian convention had been signed by which hostilities ended to-day at noon. Bulgaria gives up completely the control of the railways, the Chancellor stated.

"This convention means," said the Chancellor, "that communication between Germany and the East in that direction has been cut off, and that the Germans' dream of a middle eastern empire has gone forever."

Strong belief exists here this afternoon that a peace offer from Turkey is imminent.

Reuters limited states that Bulgaria's surrender was unconditional. The Serbian legation received announcement of the Bulgarian surrender. Certain subsidiary conditions, the Central News says, were submitted by the Bulgarian Government. These, however, conflicted in no way with the demands of the Allied command, which the Bulgarians accepted.

The prompt acceptance of the Allies' terms by the Bulgarians was a surprise to the newspapers and to the public. The expectation had been that the Bulgarian envoys, on general principles, would advance terms of their own and endeavor to engage in debate for a time.

The brief and authoritative statements issued here indicated that the Allies had virtually issued an ultimatum to Bulgaria. Apparently they stood firm in their demands. The chief point of interest now is German terms.

The motion, says a Vienna message, was introduced by Herr Neumann, a Liberal Deputy. It would empower the President of the Chamber of Deputies to convey the invitation to the Parliaments of the belligerents and of neutral states. The meeting would be held at a place agreed upon.

(Continued on Second Page.)

### HERTLING AND HINTZE QUIT POSTS IN KAISER'S CABINET, LATEST REPORT FROM BERLIN

**Chancellor and Foreign Minister Said to Have Resigned Following a Conference With the Emperor, Crown Prince and Generals.**

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Secretary von Hintze have tendered their resignations to the Emperor, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says it understands.

The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen. von Ludendorff, Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Minister von Hintze conferred at great headquarters yesterday, according to information received here to-day.

The Government, it is said, plans to make a declaration to the Reichstag Committee to-morrow regarding the general political and Bulgarian situations.

**King Albert's Forces Capture 9,000 Prisoners and 397 Guns—Roulers, Cambrai and St. Quentin Practically in Allied Hands—French Forcing Enemy Back on Ailette.**

**WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 30 (Associated Press).—**Belgian troops in their drive north and east of Ypres have captured 300 German guns. British troops in the same area yesterday took 97 guns.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (Associated Press).—The British and Belgian Armies, attacking in Flanders, have advanced for an average depth of five miles and a maximum depth of eight miles. Roulers is in peril and the whole of the enemy's communications in Belgium and Flanders, particularly on the Belgian Coast, is threatened.

Field Marshal Haig's forces (with which New York, Tennessee and North and South Carolina troops are co-operating) today smashed the Hindenburg line on a front of eight miles to a maximum depth of two miles. The British attack was made just north of St. Quentin.

Rushing the Germans hard on the front north of the Aisne, the French to-day have reached the Oise-Aisne Canal, reports from the battlefield show. They are progressing along the Chemin-des-Dames toward the east and the enemy is retiring behind the Ailette.

**FALL OF CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN NEAR.**

The fall of Cambrai is imminent, but this place is virtually useless to the enemy. The same statement applies to St. Quentin. With the fall of these two towns the enemy will be compelled to effect a complete readjustment of his entire line between the Scarpe and the Oise.

American and Australian forces pushed forward last night on the front between Bellicourt and Gonnelleu, in the face of severe opposition. Field Marshal Haig announced to-day.

Four thousand prisoners were taken by the Allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin, and forty guns were captured there.

British forces have entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai. On the front northwest of Le Catelet German counter-attacks on Sunday night pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Catelet similar pressure sent Field Marshal Haig's troops back to the edge of the village of Bony. On the front southeast of Douai the British have withdrawn from Arleux and Aubichieu-au-Bac. These apparent losses are offset by the new smash of to-day.

HAVRE, Sept. 30.—The Belgian War Office at Havre reports that British and Belgian troops on Saturday and Sunday took more than 9,000 prisoners. They also captured more than 200 guns, some of a heavy calibre, as well as a very considerable quantity of other war material. Of these 3,000 men and 90 guns were taken by the British.

King Albert's forces at dusk Sunday evening were attacking the Germans at St. Pieter, on the Roulers-Menin Road, and at Colliemolenhoek, two and a half miles west of Roulers.

The Belgian and British armies defeated the Germans in heavy fighting on the Flanders Ridge and on the Messines-Wytschaete position Sunday.

Messines-Wytschaete Ridge was occupied and the Germans have been defeated in efforts to defend the approaches to the River Lys.

### FRENCH WAR IN CHAMPAGNE; CROSS ALIN BROOK AND DOMINATE TOWN OF MANRE

**Germans Counter Attack South of St. Quentin in an Effort to Retake Hill 188, but Fail.**

PARIS, Sept. 30.—French troops in the Champagne resumed their attack at daybreak to-day, the War Office announces. Gen. Gouraud's